

RAINES LAW GOES WHERE GLEASON IS.

The Mayor of Long Island City Lets It Be Known to All the World.

Rainey and He Knocked Glasses Together Once, but They Wont Do It Again.

CABINET—"SO SAY WE ALL OF US.

Acting Chief of Police, Corporation Counsel, and All Heads of Departments Click with Patrick Jerome, and Newtown Creek Grows Wider.

"What's the use?" inquired the Hon. Patrick Jerome Gleason.

As there was a blank look upon the faces of his auditors, indicative that no immediate response was probable, the Hon. Patrick Jerome Gleason brought one of his massive fists down upon the table.

"I ask, gentlemen, what's the use? It's a statutory law, ain't it?"

"Sure," spoke up the Corporation Counsel.

"An' beller a statutory law, there ain't no manner of use in trying to run up against a statoot. Am I right, gentlemen?"

"Dead right, Your Honor," responded the Corporation Counsel, the chairman of the board of the Commission of Public Works.

"Thanks, that settles it. The Rainey bill goes! Will the Chief of Police be so good as to aggravate the push button in the wall?"

The Chief of Police arose. The Mayor of Long Island City sighed and ran his right hand through his silvered hair. Christian resignation was expressed—silently, forcibly.

GLEASON'S VOICE IS LOUD.

It was at 5:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the Mayor made up his mind, and in less than twenty minutes Long Island City, Newtown, College Point, Far Rockaway, and even Albany, were ringing with the news. Many citizens refused to believe it. They had looked to see the Gleason battle-axe cutting huge slices of ozone above the heads of Thomas C. Platt and Senator Rainey, and thus the only Gleason spoke:

"Well, me boys, here's to the health of Senator Rainey! May he live to drink to—that is, may he live to eat free 'Tuesdays City' and when the Mayor back in his chair and closed his eyes in meditation. The glass was empty.

Suddenly he straightened up, his eyes opened, and as both hands came in, in consultation with his knees he exclaimed:

"I'm wrong. I've been dead wrong on this time. Here I've been, Tom Platt and Rainey, and, by the way, the axe, they ain't been to the Warner Miller dead yet!"

"You fellows see it?"

He then turned and the as-

stant chief shook their heads.

"It's just this way; but to tell you just how it is, I'll have to ask you to remember the Republican Convention, a year or so ago, when Warner Miller made a speech. Now—"

"Ah, I see," interrupted the Mayor's legal adviser.

WHEN PLATT WAS LEFT.

"I don't," said the Assistant Superintendent of Streets.

"In that speech," resumed the Mayor, "Warner Miller shouted defiance to Tom Platt, didn't he?"

"Correct," assented the keeper of the Morgue.

"An' Warner Miller went out the convention on a no-liquor plank, an' he put motion to ratify round in the old chair William H. Seward sat in, and what a winder he put him in there with a hundred an' eighty thousand cold votes, too, over Davey B. Understand?"

"Well, now, Tom Platt ain't no kind of a fool. He saw New York State go 180,000 for the best fancy cattle breeder and cheese maker in the country, on a prohibition platform, and he just called Rainey in from the hayfield an' he said:

"Rainey, me boy, the farmers of this State want to give the liquor men a good stiff punch in the jaw. They don't know that the brewers buy their hops, an' see lunch men their cheese off'n 'em, to oblige 'em. If the old up, and a Elfersle farm had been now, an' the earth by Dave Hill Rainey nigh on Warner, but he's re was tear'n 'em to do the liquor Mayor, 'ere ain't no way out of I had with 'em it was about so, you leaned rei in his eyes, for city officials 'ave a good glass of to 'em, 'ere ain't no way out of it."

"An' Thursday—

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MAYOR GLEASON TELLS HIS CABINET THAT THE RAINES LAW GOES IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

To the acting Chief of Police, to the Corporation Counsel, and to the head of the Water Department, as well as to all interested, the Hon. P. J. lays down the law as he finds it in the books, and to the clinking of glasses, the chorus bursts: "So say we all of us, so say we all." No more witching, tempting hour, on the far side of Newtown Creek, in Greater New York, until Rainey and Tom Platt are brought before the court and their work passed upon.

"em over \$30,000 now, an' we were goin' to pay 'em with the license money, but we can't do it now, an' we can't issue no bonds, either, because the constitution won't have it."

"There are 30,000 people in this town, and 500 saloons. When we get to work on this bill there won't be a hundred. The finances of this city will get it on the point of the chin, an' that's a cinch. Push the button, Mr. City Clerk. Thanks. An' in conclusion I want you to say that while Patrick J. Gleason don't believe that Rainey's bill is constitutional, he ain't agoin' to defy no statoot that's on the books."

REMOVED BY MAHATMAS.

It is said that the Mystic Brotherhood Took William Q. Judge at Mrs. Be-

sant's Call.

Boston, Mass., April 1.—Mr. Henry B. Foulke, of Philadelphia, was in Boston yesterday, and in conversation regarding the alleged "projector" writing of the late William Q. Judge, said: "It is a matter open for serious reflection and believed by some Theosophists that Mr. Judge was in serious dispute with the esoteric brother-

hood and that the Mystic Brotherhood of Mahatmas, in answer to the call of Mrs. Besant, removed William Q. Judge from the scene of this embodiment. It is believed, too, that in this respect his death was in the nature of an 'avens,' or a premeditated stremphochosis. If this is true, it is a warning to the next applicant for the position of leader in the organization.

"The intention of Theosophists to secure a leader through the esoteric manipulation of votes and a convention does not in any sense cover the question of the intentions of the invisible founders. What the Mahatmas have to say about a leadership in the organization, resting a priori upon entirely occult grounds, is of a far more important nature than the inadmissible results of a conference of its members.

"The absolutely genuine communications are still in my possession, and it is only through an observation of them and a reorganization based upon them that the Theosophists can prevent further disintegration and seal the breach occasioned by Mr. Judge's intentional effort for self-preservation."

IT IS BLACK DIPHTHERIA.

Scourge Falls on Vineland, N. J., and the Authorities Have Hoisted the

Raven Flag.

Vineland, N. J., April 1.—For the first time in the history of Vineland the health officials have caused to be raised a black flag, signifying the presence of black diphteria.

During the last few days a child of Mrs. Rachael Jones, in Pear street, has succumbed to the disease, and another is at death's door. Inspector Marvel visited the fated house and hoisted a black flag. The discovery of the cases has caused great fear among the people.

FEARED HIS WIFE'S GHOST.

Ferdinand Rivard's Condition When He Made His Will Invalidated It.

Lansing, Mich., April 1.—The Supreme Court yesterday, in a unanimous opinion, sustained the judgment of the Wayne Circuit Court, declaring invalid the will of Ferdinand C. H. Rivard, of Crosee Point, who died in 1892, leaving an estate valued at nearly \$500,000. He practically disinherited five of his children.

It was shown that after his wife's death Rivard was afraid of her ghost, that he made his sons and hired men sleep on the floor in the sitting room, with guns at their sides, and told them to sleep on their backs, so that they could hear her if she came, and be ready to grab their guns and shoot her; that he hung sleigh bells around the windows, and that he wore Summer clothes in winter and vice versa.

GENTRY GETS ANOTHER DELAY.

Further Continuance Granted, but No Time Set for the Trial.

Philadelphia, April 1.—The trial of James S. Gentry, the actor, for the murder of Margaret W. Drysdale (Madge Yorkie), the actress, which has already been delayed several times, has again been postponed. The trial was set to begin on Monday next, but an application of Gentry's counsel for a further continuance has been granted.

The continuance was granted because the witnesses in the case are mostly in the theatrical profession, and at present are scattered all over the country. No time for the trial has been set.

DEATH PREFERRED TO CAPTURE.

A Negro Thief Kills Himself Under the Eyes of His Pursuers.

Chicago, April 1.—Hunted down by a crowd of pursuers, surrounded and driven to bay, Hopeliah Jones, a negro thief, cut his throat last evening and died at the feet of the men who had chased him.

Jones had snatched a purse from the hands of a woman on a Cottage Grove avenue street car and tried to escape with his plunder. He had not gone far when the crowd closed in on him. Seeing that capture was certain, he drew a razor and ended his life. He died before a hand touched him.

REBUFF GIVEN THE PLATT MACHINE.

Eleven Republican Senators Declare Opposition to the Coal Trust.

Refuse to Approve the Amendments Suggested by the Attorney of the Combine.

THE ORIGINAL BILLS ADVANCED.

Attorney-General Authorized to Investigate and Prosecute the Trust.

Sharp Debate in the Senate.

Albany, April 1.—Monopoly met its Waterloo in the Senate to-day. In spite of the efforts of the Platt machine, the anti-coal trust bills were advanced toward their final passage, without the amendments which the Trust, through Attorneys Boardman and Platt, had sought to attach.

Eleven Republicans threw off the Platt yoke and voted to give the Attorney-General power to investigate and prosecute the combine. The vote which threw out the amendments was as follows:

For the original bill and against the amendments—Democrats, Albert, Cantor, Coffey, Featherston, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Kohler, Martin, McCarren, Munzinger, Sullivan, Republicans, Burns, Coggeshall, Harrison, Higgins, Malby, Mullin, Page, Selbert, Sheppard, Wieman and Wray.

For the Trust amendments—Republicans, Brackett, Brush, Chaboon, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Nussbaum, Rainey, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbitts, White, Democrats, McNulty.

Not voting—Ballantine, Brown, G. A. Davis, Ford, Parsons, Pacey, Wilcox.

After the debate one of the Republican Senators said: "We have got tired of having legislation framed for us in New York City."

The Judiciary Committee reported the bills through Senator Lexow, with the amendments requested by Mr. Boardman, who appeared in behalf of the Coal Trust. The report at once precipitated a fight.

OPPOSITION TO THE TRUST.

Senator Cantor led the opposition to the Trust, and was seconded by Senators Grady and Guy on the Democratic side.

As soon as the committee's report was made, Senator Cantor moved to strike out the proposed amendments. He asserted that the bills, as drawn by the Attorney-General at the request of the Legislature, were perfect measures for the purpose of which they were intended. The changes made by the Judiciary Committee would defeat that purpose and leave the evils which they were drawn to remedy to plague the people.

He had scarcely ceased speaking, when Senator Lexow sprang to the defense of the Trust. He said he was perfectly willing to hear any criticism that has been or may be passed upon him for his action in reference to this legislation. "The Judiciary Committee is not constructed for the purpose of reporting measures to satisfy a temporary clamor," he shouted. "Its object is to report bills which it can approve, and which suit its ideas of law and propriety."

Senator took the wind out of these remarks by stating that the Attorney-General had drawn the bills after carefully considering all the objections that had been raised, and did not want any changes made in them.

"The object of these bills is to reach the corporations," he asserted. "The committee amendments will defeat their purpose. If not their passage. We all know that the attorney for the Coal Combine suggested these very amendments, and I am satisfied that his object is to defeat any legislation, if he can."

"This is the effect of the amendments," interrupted Senator Grady, who had been reading the changes made in the bills. "They convert an anti-Platt Trust bill into an anti-labor bill. They will prevent all combinations of labor."

Senator Coggeshall drew a sarcastic picture of the attorney for the Coal Trust appealing to the Legislature not to disgrace itself by passing bills that were not constitutional, particularly when the bills are for the purpose of controlling the corporations.

ATTACKED BY GRADY.

Senator Grady paid his respects to Senator Brackett in a speech that gave the Sarajogian at least five minutes of discomfort. Then he attacked the report of the committee. "No friend of the poor and no one retained in the interest of labor put these amendments in this bill," he said.

Another discussion of the effect of the amended bills on the Penal Code followed.

during which Senator Grady told Senator Krum that the New York Milk Exchange could not make his contracts with the farmers if these bills were passed.

"Then the vote was taken, and the supporters of the Coal Trust were beaten by the significant vote already given. This places the bill on the order of third reading, so that it will probably be sent to the Governor to-morrow."

The second bill, which gives the Attorney-General power to begin investigations before he brings a suit, was fought just as hard by Senator Lexow. He protested against giving the State's law officer the powers which the latter asked. Senator Malby again defended the Attorney-General and supported his measure. Senators Wray and Cantor also favored the bill, and it was finally ordered reported, on account of the verbal changes which the Attorney-General had himself made.

This ended the long fight between the people and the trusts, and left the latter completely routed.

COSTLY SCHOOL SITES.

Made So Partly by Expert Estimates.

Commissioners Threaten to Remove Trustees Reynolds.

The Board of Education met yesterday, and Commissioner Strauss called attention to the excessive charges for the services of expert witnesses examining the sites for new schools at St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street. Patrick Fox, Herbert C. Glass and Leo E. Manger were named as the expert witnesses on February 17 last.

"To pass a resolution that regulation for these sums be made upon the Comptroller is like plucking the people's pockets," said Mr. Strauss. "For a single view of these sites or for a single day's work, they appear to charge a sum equal to 10 per cent of the entire purchase price."

Board had nothing to do with the matter, which is entirely in the hands of the Corporation. He said that the board had made since \$30,000 was paid for estimating property that eventually cost only \$40,000.

Mr. Strauss said that if the Corporation Board should immediately place upon the list of eligible sites, irrespective of merit, and presumably for political purposes. During his examination Mr. Reynolds had stated that he knew of ten such cases. One teacher in his own ward could not write a sentence on a slate, and the other could not make errors in spelling as there were words. But the Tenth Ward Trustee refused to substantiate his statement by giving names.

After nearly three hours of discussion the matter was left in abeyance. In the hope that Trustee Reynolds would either substantiate his charges or give details or withdraw them altogether.

BAFFLED BY AMMONIA FUMES.

One Brave Fireman Finally Reached the Tank and Shut Off the Valve.

Boston, April 1.—Two thousand gallons of ammonia, stored in a big tank in the third floor of the Suffolk Brewery building, at Eighth and G streets, South Boston, kept at bay the firemen who fought a blaze in the building to-day.

The firemen started up the ladders and then were seen trying to descend. Just as several of them were near the ground they hopped over and fell, being overcome with the odor of the ammonia.

The discovery was then made that a tank containing 2,000 gallons of ammonia was leaking and that no human being could enter the building again, but were once driven out, many again falling off the ladders.

One man, after many desperate attempts, succeeded, with the aid of a wet sponge in his mouth, in reaching the valve on the ammonia tank, and, after forty minutes' hard work, shut off the deadly vapor. He came out and had to be assisted down the ladders by the firemen. Several of the men will have to lay off for some time from the effects of the fumes. The fire was soon after extinguished.

TO KEEP BOYS IN AT NIGHT.

Omaha's Streets Are Hereafter Prohibited to Children After Dark.

Omaha, Neb., April 1.—The Curfew ordinance passed by the City Council over the Mayor's veto goes into effect immediately. It provides a fine of \$25 upon parents who permit their children to go upon the streets after 9 o'clock in the Summer or 8 o'clock in the Winter. It is expected to break up the small gangs of cigarette-smoking, story-telling and, in some cases, petty thieving boys which are upon the streets at night, as well as to exert a restraining influence on young girls who frequent the downtown dancing halls.

Chief of Police Sigwart says that he will not instruct his officers to indiscriminately run down boys on the streets. Those who make a practice of being out at night, however, will be arrested and their parents notified.

Uncle Sam at the Brussels Fair.

Washington, April 1.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from the Secretary of State recommending an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable the Government to take official part in the International Exhibition to be held at Brussels in 1907.

A LONG RIDE FOR A SINGLE FARE.

Manhattan Elevated Proposes to Run Over the Brooklyn Bridge.

Will Build a Downtown Loop and Make Transfers to the Existing Lines.

THE MAYOR FAVORS THE NEW PLAN.

Brooklyn "L" Road May Also Run Trains Over the Bridge—Trolley Lines Likely to Suffer Under This Scheme.

Since the offer by the Belmont syndicate in control of the Brooklyn elevated railroads to operate trains over the Brooklyn Bridge and land passengers from any point in Brooklyn to the Sixth or Third avenue elevated roads, for one fare, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad has evolved a scheme that is favored by Mayor Strong.

The Mayor has made a few suggestions in regard to the plans and they will probably be adopted by the Board of Transit Commissioners.

The Manhattan elevated road's scheme provides for the building of a line from the City Hall station along Centre street to Canal street, west on Canal street to West street via Desbrosses street, intersecting the Sixth avenue "L" at West Broadway and the Ninth avenue line at Greenwich street. The proposed line is to extend down West street to Pier 1, and by a loop connect with both the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines at the Battery. The Manhattan elevated officers agree to run trains over the Bridge and land passengers for one fare at the Bridge terminal in Brooklyn. They also propose to allow the Brooklyn elevated roads to run trains over the Bridge and land their passengers at City Hall.

The 5-cent fare of the passenger coming from Brooklyn to New York will give him passage over the "L" road in Brooklyn and over the Bridge. The one fare of the New York passenger will carry him from any point in New York to the City Hall, over the Bridge and land him at the "L" road terminals on the other side. Thus each road would run through trains to and from New York.

LONG RIDE FOR ONE FARE.

A passenger could take an East New York train at the City Hall for one fare; or a man in Brooklyn could get a Third avenue "L" at the Brooklyn terminal. Besides being in favor of the plan the Mayor is willing to allow the elevated roads in the city to add a third track so that rapid transit could be assured in a few years.

Speaking yesterday he said: "I believe that if the Manhattan Elevated Company makes the proposition to the Rapid Transit Commissioners it will be accepted. This plan has been said to be mine, but it is not. It is the railroad company's. Its adoption would not in any way interfere with the underground system. By this method rapid transit could be assured in about three years, and the underground system could also be operated. The building of the line across Canal street would relieve the congested condition of affairs about the City Hall terminal of the Bridge, and would, I believe, be an advantage every way. The line from the City Hall would connect with all ferries."

The Manhattan Elevated Company's scheme does not differ materially from the one proposed by the Belmont people, except that each company handles its own natural business by the Manhattan road's proposition.

BROOKLYN ROADS' SCHEME.

By the Brooklyn elevated roads' scheme the trolley lines of Brooklyn would be shut out of a great amount of business, as a passenger on the Manhattan "L" road going to Brooklyn would be able to save 25 cents by using the Brooklyn "L" roads to reach his destination. By the Mayor's arrangement the passenger continuing his trip over the Bridge as a Manhattan "L" passenger is left free at the other side, where he pays his 5 cents to take either the elevated or the trolley. The person who is not a passenger on the New York "L" road would naturally take the Brooklyn elevated road from the City Hall station and save the trolley fare.

It is to the passengers using the New York elevated roads and crossing the bridge that the trolley companies must look for their revenue. Under either plan the trolley roads will be shut out on Brooklyn travel to New York except where a passenger is going to the Manhattan elevated road when he reaches New York. Under the Brooklyn "L" roads' proposition they stand no chance whatever of securing any portion of the traffic to New York.

The plan even in the map show a proposed elevated road to make 11 connections.

proposed lines leading to the contemplated bridges across the East River.

President Uhlmann and several other Brooklyn "L" officials, and ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday had a conference with Bridge President Howell. The conference was secret, but it had a bearing on the matter of running elevated road trains over the bridge. Mr. Uhlmann said he would not talk about his plans until Mayors Wurster and Strong had answered his recent letter on that subject.

RASH ACT OF A MOTHER.

Maddened by Her Husband's Neglect, She Turned on the Gas and Died with Her Three Children.

San Francisco, Cal., April 1.—Driven to despair by the lukewarm attentions of a thoughtless husband, and maddened by the thought of leaving her three little children behind her to battle against the world, Mrs. Olga Weiss, living at No. 809 1/2 Guerrero street, turned on the gas in her rooms Monday night, and when found yesterday morning, mother and children were dead.

Mrs. Weiss was forty years of age; Greek-born, her oldest child, died several years ago, and one-half, and Charlie, thirty months. Her husband is a watchmaker and jeweler. Holding offices of respectability and trust in various lodges, many of his evenings were spent away from home. It was as far as he could be ascertained, that directly caused the tragedy.

Dennis left at 8 o'clock that evening to attend a birthday party. At 3 o'clock he returned home and found the house filled with gas and his wife and babies dead. Shortly after the discovery of her husband, Mrs. Weiss put her children to bed, as usual. Each child was attired in a white night robe. Then the woman wrote the following note in German:

"As I loved you in life, so will I attend you in death. I have turned on the gas in my room, and after robbing myself of my wedding dress, lay down beside them, having first turned on all the gas-burners in the house."

NEW PEARL BRYAN THEORY.

She is Now Said to Have Died While in the Hands of a Physician.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1.—It has just developed that the attorneys for Jackson and Walling intend to spring a sensation when their trial comes up on April 7.

It is said they have gathered evidence that neither of their clients was the real murderer of Pearl Bryan, and that they intend to show that the money was in the hands of a certain physician, and while under the influence of drugs; that neither Jackson nor Walling was present at the time, but were sent for by the physician and threatened with exposure unless they would at once dispose of the body.

It is also said that Jackson threatened to involve the physician who was the operator, and that the three joined in the subsequent proceedings. The attorneys will also try to show that Pearl Bryan was dead when decapitated.

WRECKED BY A BROKEN RAIL.

Seven People Seriously Injured in a Railroad Smash-Up.

Tarentum, Pa., April 1.—A wreck occurred this morning on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, between Lane and Monroe stations, on the Butler branch. Train No. 33, which left Butler at 8 o'clock, struck a broken rail on a heavy curve just above Lane. The engine and front car passed over safely, but the two rear cars rolled over a high embankment. The injured are: Mr. McKelvey, of Butler, a passenger; badly hurt and may die; W. H. Walker, messenger of the Bank of Tennessee; William Murphy, William Gray, brakeman, and Conductor De Wolf. The baggage master was badly hurt.

The cars which ran over the embankment caught fire and were destroyed. The front car was brought to Tarentum and the wounded